

yellow pellets. The brown tablets consisted essentially of salts of zinc and iron, phosphates, and phosphorus. The yellow pellets consisted essentially of iron phosphate and strychnine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the labeling bore and contained certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, to wit, " * * * Nerve Tonic * * * one of the best * * * treatments known for those nervous run-down conditions which cause so much mental worry. * * * For the treatment of weak and irritated conditions of the nervous system * * * manifested as * * * poor appetite, feeling of weakness, despondency, lack of tone in the system of both sexes and lack of energy * * * " which were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 26, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9598. Misbranding of La Derma Vagiseptic Discs. U. S. * * * v. 10 Packages * * * of La Derma Vagiseptic Discs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13677. Inv. No. 23516. S. No. C-2491.)

On September 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 packages of La Derma Vagiseptic Discs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 26, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the discs consisted essentially of sodium chlorid, a small amount of alum, sugar, starch, and talc.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the wrapper and circular accompanying the article bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (wrapper) " * * * For * * * Amenorrhoea and other Uterine and Vaginal Disorders," (circular) " * * * for * * * Ammenorrhoea * * * Ulceration of the Uterus and Catarrh of the Uterus * * * Gonorrhoea * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 26, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9599. Misbranding of Arthur's Sextone tablets and Bick's Sextone pills. U. S. * * * v. 10 Boxes of Arthur's Sextone Tablets and 10 Boxes of Bick's Sextone Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13691, 13686. Inv. Nos. 23513, 23515. S. Nos. C-2492, C-2499.)

On September 15, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and